
Annex H: Homeland Security

General

Defense of the United States has evolved into a new, more complex series of threats significantly different from those previously seen during the past 226 years. The present threat of terrorism toward Americans, committed on American soil, has required a different perspective on what “provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States”¹ means. This mission is founded in the U.S. Constitution, established in Title 10 USC, and directed in the 1999 Unified Command Plan. The Army is deployed, trained, and equipped to accomplish the full range of Homeland Security (HLS) tasks. This became dramatically apparent in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks against the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on 11 September 2001. The Army is deployed throughout the Nation with widely dispersed stationing of Active, National Guard and Army Reserve units and facilities.

Overview

A broad, “all-hazards” definition is necessary to properly describe the full-spectrum of requirements for the Homeland Security mission. Within this construct, Homeland Security is made up of two major components: *Homeland Defense*, and *Civil Support*. The range of requirements includes providing air and missile defense and responding to weapons of mass destruction (WMD)

attack, to mitigating the effects resulting from a hurricane, forest fire, or other disaster.

The definition for Homeland Security is: The preparation for, prevention of, deterrence of, preemption of, defense against, and response to threats and aggressions directed towards U.S. territory, sovereignty, domestic population, and infrastructure; as well as crisis management, consequence management, and other domestic civil support.

Homeland Defense (HLD). Homeland Defense (pending review and approval) is defined as: The protection of U.S. territory, sovereignty, domestic population, and critical infrastructure against external threats and aggression. Under homeland defense, the Army has requirements associated with four mission areas: Defense of Sovereign Territory, Air and Missile Defense, Information Assurance, and WMD Defense and Response.

Civil Support (CS). Civil Support is defined as Department of Defense support to U.S. civil authorities for domestic emergencies, and for designated law enforcement and other activities. It includes three mission areas for the Army: Disaster Response, Civil Disturbance Response, and Support to Special Events. The Army has historically deployed annually a large number of units to assist local, State, and Federal authorities in responding to natural and manmade disasters. Through the Total Army Analysis (TAA) process the Army

¹ Article I, Section 8, U.S. Constitution.

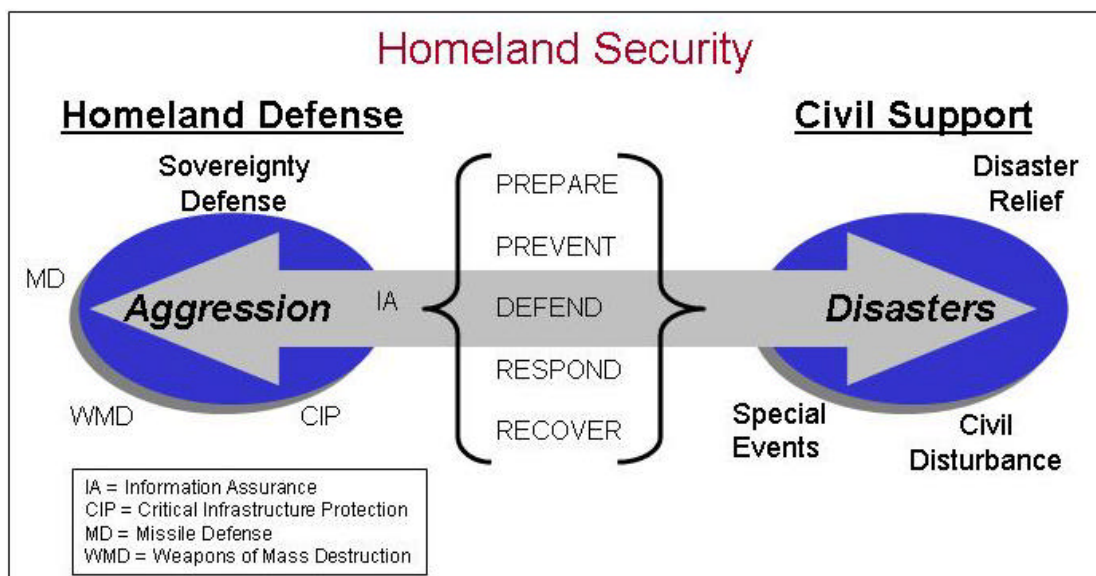
has identified requirements associated with the Disaster Response mission area. The Army requirements associated with civil disturbances and special events tend to be infrequent and do not produce additional requirements for the Army.

The Army is uniquely capable of supporting civil authorities in a full range of domestic contingencies. Rapid, responsive, Army support to civil authorities and agencies is often a critical and decisive element in disaster or crisis mitigation. The Army possesses many resources that have great utility in HLS operations. Many of the capabilities that are required to support civil authorities are the same capabilities required to support military forces and installations in the effort to prosecute the global war on terrorism. As the Army transforms, Homeland Security needs to be maintained as a primary consideration when developing force structure to ensure the Army is capable of fighting and winning our Nation's wars and also capable of defending the homeland.

The Army National Guard fulfills a key role in Homeland Security. Army National

Guard units, operating under Title 32 authority, are responsive to their State Governor and are a key part of the local and State response capabilities. One uniquely organized and trained unit within the National Guard in meeting Homeland Security requirements is the WMD Civil Support Team (CST). The WMD-CSTs are designed to support local, State, and Federal agencies response to an attack or incident involving WMD. The CSTs leverage the best military technology and expertise available and ensure the local incident commander had military personnel who could rapidly and accurately translate his requirements into requested response capabilities. There are currently authorizations for 32 WMD-CSTs.

The CST mission is presently defined as: "support civil authorities at a domestic chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high yield explosive (CBRNE) incident site by identifying CBR agents/substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with appropriate requests for additional state support." These teams will be called upon as a part



of a State emergency response or will mobilize in a federal support role.

Investment Strategy

According to the Quadrennial Defense Review 2001 Report, “defending the Nation from attack is the foundation of strategy.” Furthermore, the defense strategy “restores the emphasis once placed on defending the United States . . . to safeguard the Nation’s way of life, its political institutions, and the source of its capacity to project decisive military power overseas.” The Defense force-sizing construct “explicitly calls for the force to be sized for defending the homeland, forward deterrence, warfighting missions, and the conduct of smaller-scale contingency operations.” Given these requirements, our long-range investment strategy must be in concert with identifying additional requirements and meeting the needs of transforming the Army. The Army must continue to modernize and recapitalize legacy systems, and adapt and accelerate acquisition, fielding, testing and development of systems with enhanced capabilities that meet the Homeland Security requirements.

Through the TAA process the Army has identified requirements for each of the Homeland Security mission areas. The specific sourcing and force structure decisions for Homeland Security will be made during the TAA 2009 Resourcing Phase. It is expected that new requirements will be identified and these new requirements will cause re-prioritization and re-allocation of

resources to meet mission requirements. The current FY03-07 Army Plan features a \$3.9 billion funding adjustment to meet Homeland Security requirements. A portion of these funds will provide equipment for increased physical security and installation access control. Additionally, resources are required to fund for critical Interagency coordination (including all Services, Government agencies, non-government and private organizations), C4ISR, chemical weapons security, information assurance, and installation military construction to meet anti-terrorism and force protection requirements.

The Army’s modernization priority of effort is to improve the Army’s capabilities to conduct and support Homeland Security operations in the United States and, secondly, to support a second front to defeat terrorism worldwide.

Summary

As it has for over 226 years, the Army will continue to take the lead in defending America. The Army’s role in Homeland Security will evolve as policy, guidance, and doctrine develops. Army requirements identified through TAA09 provide an initial foundation, but additional guidance from the Office of Homeland Security and the Department of Defense are likely to refine the Army’s roles and responsibilities. As new missions emerge, modernization and Transformation efforts will need to adapt to the changing requirements and environment to ensure our Army can meet the warfighters’ needs.